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I, JULIE BILLINGSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. 2002951368 for a patent by LESLIE VINCENT PEDDLE JOHNSON as filed on 13 September 2002.

WITNESS my hand this  
Third day of June 2003

*J. Billingsley*

JULIE BILLINGSLEY  
TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION  
SUPPORT AND SALES



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**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION**

**Invention Title:**

**DUST SCRUBBER**

The invention is described in the following statement:

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## Dust Scrubber

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to air filtration apparatus, in particular but not exclusively, to an improved wet mineral dust remover adapted to operate with  
5 reduced energy consumption but having high dust removal efficiency.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Equipment designed for use in maintaining air quality in high dust environments are known. In particular, the problems associated with inhalation of  
10 mineral dust in mining operations contribute, for example, to certain medical conditions such as asbestosis, silicosis, industrial asthma and mesothelioma. The contraction of such debilitating diseases is an occupational hazard for workers or miners in the mineral refining industries and the cost to the community is very high in insurance premiums and payouts. Prior art air filtration devices include wet  
15 scrubbers which remove mineral dust particulate matter by passing air through a curtain of mist wherein the dust particles are trapped by water droplets. Such equipment requires high energy to operate as contaminated air is inducted at high velocity and pressure into the scrubbing vessel wherein it is passed through a fine mist of water. The water is then removed downstream by means of a mist eliminator  
20 contained in a suitable housing. Due to the high velocities and air pressures involved, not all droplets are eliminated by the mist eliminators and there are usually vane eliminators downstream of the mist eliminators to provide a further catchment system to remove residual water droplets. As there is high resistance to air flow, movement of the air through the prior art scrubbers require large motor driven fans  
25 that correspondingly consume large amounts of electricity or diesel fuel. There is

also the problem of high noise generation levels with the use of large fans and motors.

### OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to seek to ameliorate some of the disadvantages and limitations of the prior art dust removal systems or to at least provide the public with an alternative and useful choice.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 Accordingly in one aspect, the invention resides in an improved wet dust removal apparatus including in combination

a housing having an inlet and an outlet, the housing adapted to contain  
powered air induction means adapted to induce air contaminated with  
particulate matter into the inlet,

15 water spraying means adapted to spray a mist of water into the induced air stream to capture the particulate matter,

water removal means downstream of said water spraying means adapted to  
remove water droplets containing the particulate matter prior to the air exiting the  
housing via the outlet,

20 the water removal means positioned in the housing at an oblique angle to the direction of the air flow thereby increasing the surface area for removing the water droplets, wherein

the angled position and the increased surface area reduces the air pressure  
and velocity required to remove dust for a given volume of air, and wherein in use,  
25 the energy consumption of the air induction means is thereby also reduced.

In a second aspect, the invention resides in a wet and dry dust removal apparatus for drilling applications including in combination

a housing having an inlet and an outlet, the housing adapted to contain  
powered air induction means adapted to induce air contaminated with large  
5 and small drilling particulate material from the vicinity of a drilling operation into the  
inlet via a suction passage connected to the inlet,

cyclonic vacuum means adapted to remove by vacuum, the large and small  
particulate material,

water spraying means adapted to spray a mist of water into air exiting from  
10 the vacuum means to capture any fine dust particles escaping the vacuum means,

water removal means downstream of said water spraying means adapted to  
remove water droplets containing the dust prior to the cleaned air exiting the housing  
via the outlet,

the removal means positioned in the housing at an oblique angle to the  
15 direction of air flow thereby increasing the surface area for removing the water  
droplets wherein the angled position and increased surface area reduces the air  
pressure and velocity required to remove dust for a given volume of air and, wherein  
in use, the energy consumption of the cyclonic vacuum means is thereby also  
reduced.

20 In a third aspect, the invention resides in a clean air working station system  
for use in heavy dust contaminated environments including in combination

a housing having an inlet and an outlet, the housing adapted to contain  
powered air induction means adapted to induce air contaminated with  
particulate matter into the inlet,

water spraying means adapted to spray a mist of water into the induced air stream to capture the particulate matter,

water removal means downstream of said water spraying means adapted to remove water droplets containing the dust before flowing through the outlet,

5 the removal means positioned in the housing at an oblique angle to the direction of air flow thereby increasing the surface area for removing the water droplets wherein the angled position and the increased surface area reduces the air pressure and velocity required to remove dust for a given volume of air and, wherein in use, the energy consumption of the air induction means is thereby also reduced,

10 distribution means connected to the outlet, said distribution means adapted to distribute the clean air to worker or miner stations,

the distribution means comprising a manifold with one or more air nozzles, wherein the air nozzles are adapted to provide a curtain of clean air surrounding the workers or miners thereby eliminating the requirement for the workers or miners to  
15 wear breathing apparatus.

In the alternative, the powered air induction means can be replaced by the cyclonic vacuum means to improve the removal of fine dust before the cleaned air is distributed to the worker or miner stations via the distribution means.

Preferably, the housing comprises a rectangular or cylindrical vessel having  
20 the inlet and outlet at either end.

Preferably, the vessel is fabricated from sheet steel which is welded. In the alternative, the vessel can be of fibreglass or aluminium construction.

Preferably, there are directional vane members for directing the air flowing out through the outlet in a preferred direction.

Preferably, the powered air induction means comprises an electric or hydraulic drive mechanism powering a fan,

5        Preferably, the fan is a multi-bladed fan with a blade diameter of up to one metre.

Preferably, the water spraying means comprises a plurality of water spray nozzles adapted to spray water droplets in the order of 100 microns in size.

10        Preferably, the nozzles are connected to a manifold into which water is injected under pressure.

Preferably, the water removal means comprises a mist eliminator fabricated from stainless steel or plastic filaments of various diameters and compositions.

Preferably, the individual filaments are between 0.05 mm to 2.5 mm in diameter.

15        More preferably, the filaments are approximately 1.0 mm in diameter.

Preferably, the angle at which the water removal means is positioned in relation to the air flow is to optimize water removal.

Preferably, the cyclonic vacuum means comprises a cyclone type vessel which removes particles larger than 1.00 mm in size by centrifugal action and  
20        wherein smaller particles which do not conform to the physical forces are captured by the water spraying means.

Preferably, the suction passage comprises a shroud surrounding the drill adapted to contain solid particles and dust, the shroud connected by a flexible corrugated hose to the inlet.

Preferably, the cyclonic vacuum means is electrically driven. Alternatively, the cyclonic vacuum means can be driven by an internal combustion engine, typically a small diesel engine.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the present invention be more readily understood and put into practical effect, reference will now be made to the accompanying illustrations wherein:

- Figure 1 is a preferred embodiment of the invention according to Example 1,  
10 Figure 1a is another embodiment of the invention of Example 1,  
Figure 2 shows an existing dust scrubber typical of the prior art,  
Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment of the second aspect of the invention according to Example 2, and  
Figure 4 shows a preferred embodiment of the third aspect of the invention  
15 according to Example 3.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

##### Example 1

- Referring to Figure 1 there is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention  
20 according to Example 1. The wet dust removal apparatus 10 preferably comprises a cylindrical or rectangular housing 12 or vessel fabricated of welded stainless sheet steel. In the alternative, the housing can be constructed of fibreglass or aluminum. The housing has an inlet 14 and an outlet 16 wherein the outlet preferably has directional vane members 18, 20, 22 to direct the outflow of clean air in a preferred  
25 direction. The inlet houses a fan 24 comprising the air induction means which is



powered preferably by an electric or hydraulic motor. The use of hydraulic motors is preferred in mining applications as there is a danger of arcing or sparking with electric motors. Air containing dust particles are induced by the fan to flow into the housing via the inlet. Water mist 26, 28, 30 is then sprayed into the air stream by a plurality of nozzles 32, 34, 36 comprising the water spraying means. Droplets of water capturing the dust particles are removed by the mist eliminator 40. The mist eliminator that comprises the water removal means, is preferably a filamentous composition of stainless steel or plastic filaments 42 contained in a frame or box or between two panels 43, 45 of stainless steel mesh. The stainless steel or plastic filaments are preferably between 0.05 mm to 2.5 mm in diameter but more preferably have an average diameter of approximately 1 mm. As is shown, the mist eliminator is disposed at an angle to the air flow to increase its surface area for water droplet removal. The increased surface area reduces the velocity and air pressure required to remove the same amount of water droplets as for a mist eliminator positioned substantially perpendicularly or at 90° to the air flow. This results in less fan speed required and the need for large electrical or hydraulic motors. This contributes in a reduction to the energy consumption of the motor and a smaller fan can also be used.

Figure 1a shows another embodiment of the invention of Example 1. In this version, there are a pair of mist eliminators 50, 52 of the same design as that described for Figure 1. The mist eliminators are positioned in an A-frame configuration in the housing 54 as shown in the sectional transverse view A-A. Air contaminated with dust is inducted via the inlet 56 into the chamber 54a formed by the mist eliminators. Water mist is sprayed from a longitudinal spray header 66 into the air stream. Dust particles are trapped by the water droplets which are removed

by the mist eliminators. Cleaned air then exits the housing via the outlet region 58, the direction of the flow of air being guided by the directional vanes 60, 62, 64.

Figure 2 shows a prior art dust scrubber 70 of an existing design. The housing 72 comprises an inlet portion 74 that houses a fan 76. Air carrying dust particles enters the inlet and is sprayed with water 78, 80 from spray nozzles 82, 84. Water droplets capturing the dust particles then pass through a filamentous mist eliminator 86 positioned at right angles to the air stream which presents a relatively reduced surface area for trapping water droplets. Furthermore, this also results in an increased back pressure requiring increased fan speeds or a fan with a larger blade diameter to move a given volume of air, as that compared to the present invention. As not all the water droplets are removed by the mist eliminator, there are also vane eliminators 88, 90, 92 downstream of the mist eliminator to remove the remaining droplets. It is evident that due to the improved efficiency of the present invention, vane eliminators are not required and are therefore absent. The prior art design also includes directional vanes 94, 96, 98 to direct the air flowing out of the outlet region 100.

### Example 2

Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment of the second aspect of the invention according to Example 2. In this example, the wet and dry dust removal apparatus is especially adapted for use with drilling applications. The apparatus 110 is shown having a cylindrical housing 112 with an inlet 114 into which air containing large and small particulate material from around a drill from powered air induction means similar to that described in Example 1 is introduced. The cyclonic vacuum means 116 preferably comprises an electric motor driven cyclone type vessel 118 which is adapted to remove particles larger than 1.0 mm in size by centrifugal action. Smaller

particles that do not conform to the physical forces required for removal by the centrifugal action pass from the cyclone type vessel into a mist 120, 122 produced by the nozzles 123, 124 of the water spraying means. The smaller particles of dust are caught by the water droplets which are then trapped by the mist eliminator 126 of a similar construction as is described in Example 1. It will be evident that although the mist eliminator is positioned perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis of the apparatus, that the air stream leaving the cyclone vessel strikes the mist eliminator at an oblique angle. Clean air substantially devoid of moisture then leaves via the outlet 128.

10        Example 3

Figure 4 shows a preferred embodiment of the third aspect of the invention according to Example 3. Air cleaned by either of the apparatus described in Example 1 and Example 2 is supplied to a distribution means comprising a manifold 130 and air nozzles 132. The air nozzles are designed to provide a curtain of clean air 134 that surrounds workers 136 and miners carrying out operations in heavy dust conditions. The air curtain is preferably configured in the form of a surrounding cloud or shield wherein dust produced from mining equipment such as drum shredders 138 is prevented from contaminating the air 140 being breathed by the miner or worker. This results in eliminating the need for miners and workers to wear portable breathing apparatus.

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ADVANTAGES

The advantages of the present invention include improved efficiencies in dust removal wherein the new design removes between 99.0% to 100% of respirable dust as compared to the existing design which removes between 94.0% to 95.0% of

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respirable dust. In terms of total dust removal, the present invention removes between 99.0% to 100% of the total dust content as compared to 98.0% to 99.0% of the total dust removed by prior art dust scrubbers. Furthermore, the present invention provides a power consumption saving in the order of 30% to 50% and  
5 noise levels are reduced over prior art dust scrubbers in the order of a 10% to 15% reduction.

### VARIATIONS

It will of course be realised that while the foregoing has been given by way of  
10 illustrative example of this invention, all such and other modifications and variations thereto as would be apparent to persons skilled in the art are deemed to fall within the broad scope and ambit of this invention as is herein set forth.

Throughout the description and claims this specification the word "comprise" and variations of that word such as "comprises" and "comprising", are not intended to  
15 exclude other additives, components, integers or steps.

DATED THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2002

**Leslie Vincent Peddle Johnson**

by his Patent Attorneys

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Pipers Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys

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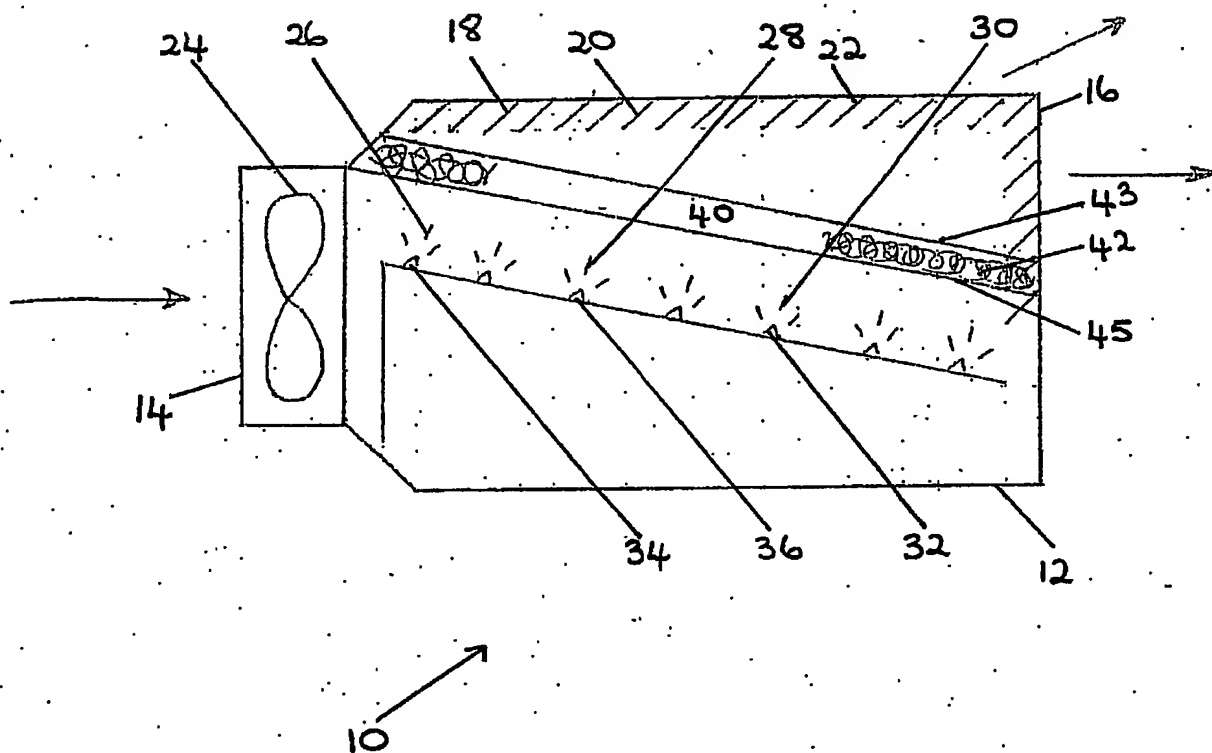


Fig. 1

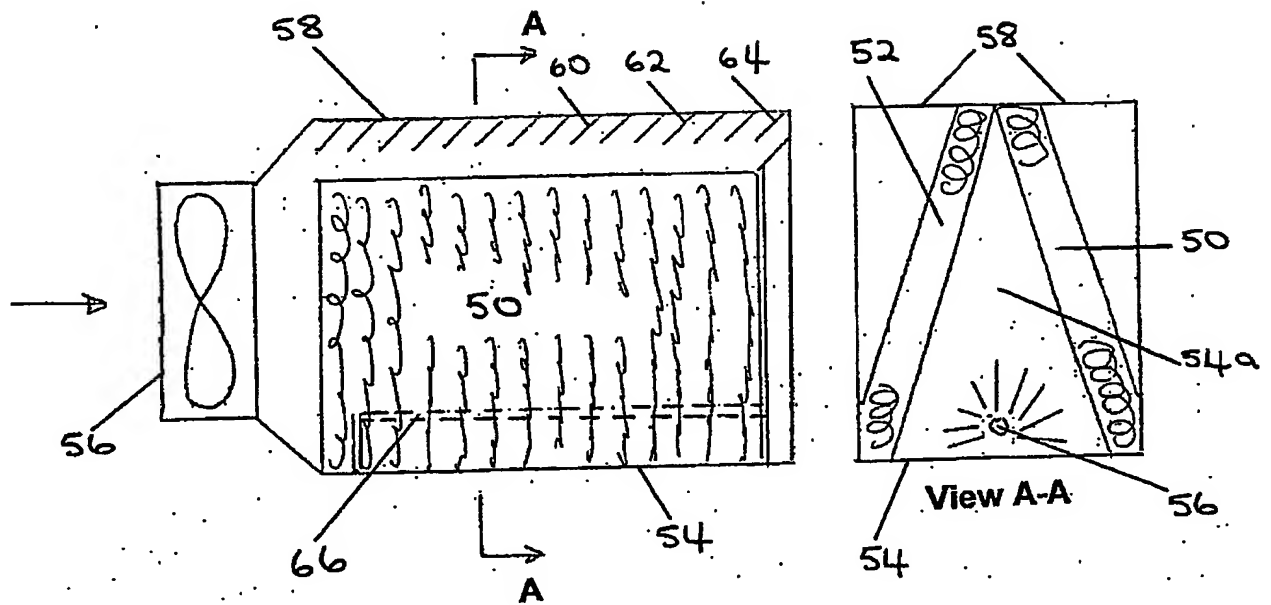


Fig. 1a

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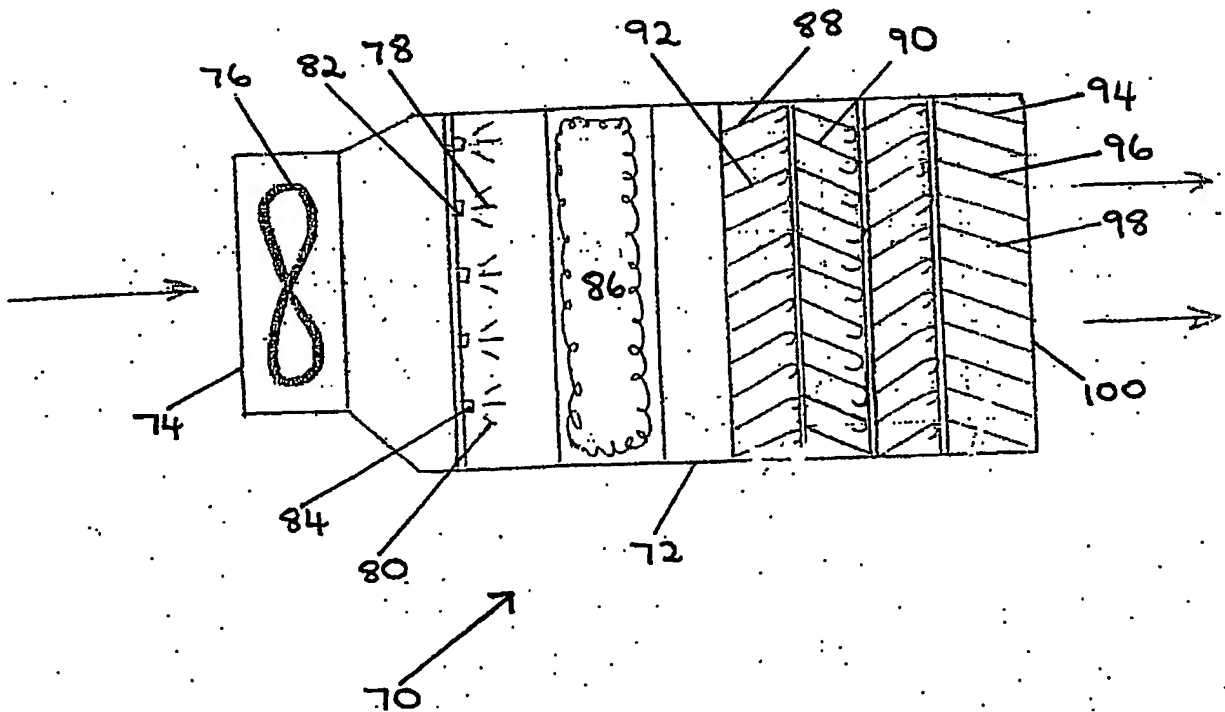


Fig. 2

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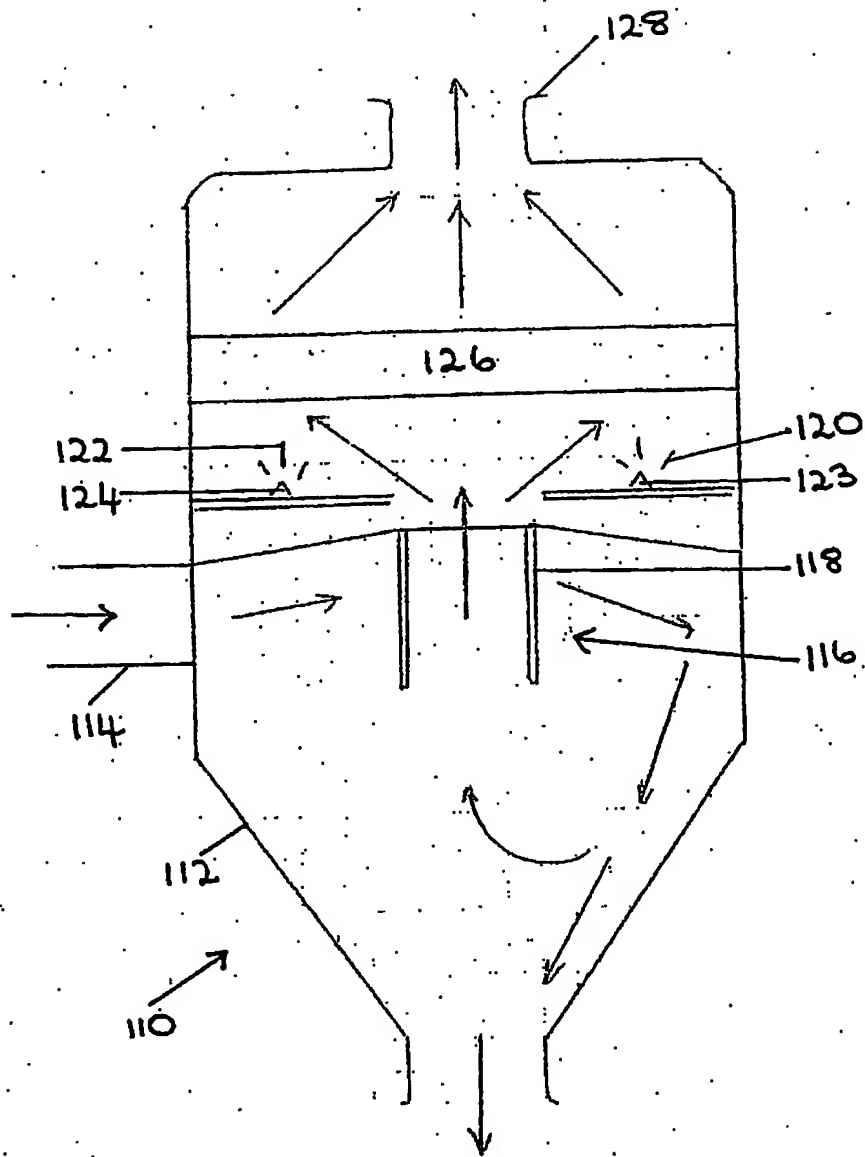


Fig. 3



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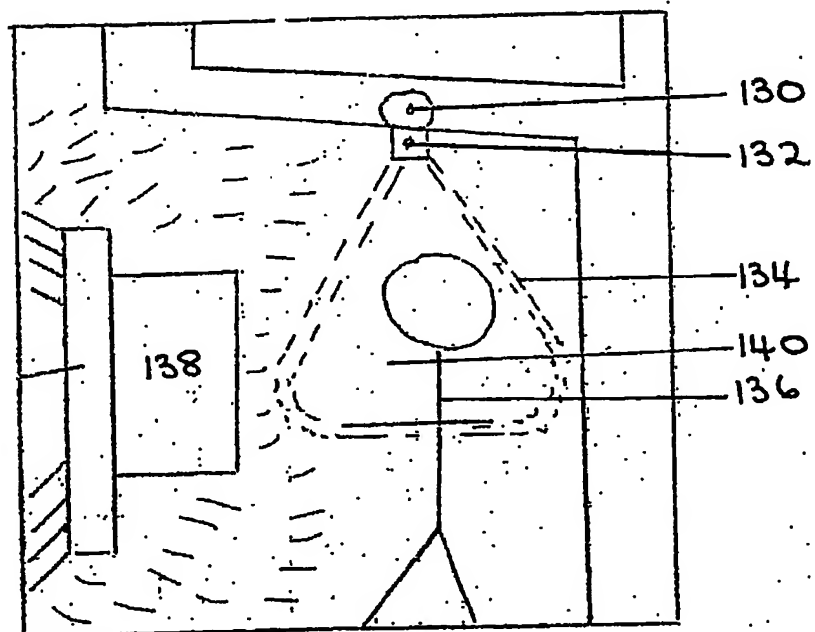


Fig. 4

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